

In the present season, 1948, I have followed with interest the development of *Carlina* in the vicinity of Dryden. The plants occur in several pastures and fields a few kilometers apart. One of the largest stands is in a pasture along a small brook 1.8 km. southeast of Dryden Lake. This pasture is in the extreme western portion of Harford Township, Cortland County, N. Y. There the plants had made good vegetative growth and were with large floral buds on July 25. Three weeks later, on August 15, many of these same plants were in flower. The specimen illustrated in the plate is a plant collected on that date. The heads were of striking appearance. The inner spreading involucral bracts were stramineous and acuminate. These contrasted markedly with the dahlia-purple florets. The corollas were slender-tubular, 8.5 mm. long, with the tubes purple above, white below, 7.5 mm. long, and the lobes ovate, acute, 1 mm. long. The purplish, lanuginose stems also were distinctive.

Inquiry or investigation at several institutions, namely the Gray Herbarium, New York Botanical Garden, New York State Museum, United States National Herbarium and University of California has failed to reveal other records of any species of *Carlina* in North America. For that reason, I have distributed specimens of my collection no. 7287 to all of these institutions. Also a sheet of this collection is in the herbarium of Cornell University, along with specimens collected on May 9 and July 25, 1948. The present note and illustration may help readers to identify *Carlina vulgaris* and cause them to be on the watch for its occurrence elsewhere. Since its seeds are disseminated by the wind, it may become a pest on agricultural lands in the same way as various species of *Cirsium*. The infestation around Dryden still could be controlled without too great expense. A little effort now might avoid considerable nuisance in the future.

PLATE 1120. *CARLINA VULGARIS* from pasture near Dryden, New York. A. Habit sketch ($\times 0.4$). Aa. Leaf, dorsal surface ($\times 0.8$). B. Head from above ($\times 0.4$). C. Floret from side ($\times 1.6$). D. Floret from above ($\times 1.6$). E. Fruit ($\times 2.4$). Drawings by Miss E. M. Abbe.

DEPT. OF BOTANY, CORNELL UNIVERSITY, Ithaca, N. Y.

A NECESSARY TRANSFER IN LIATRIS.—In L. O. Gaiser's monograph, "The Genus *Liatris*", in *RHODORA* 48: 250. 1946, *Liatris*

spicata γ *racemosa* DC. (1836) is included in the synonymy of *L. graminifolia* (Walt.) Willd., var. *dubia* (Barton) Gray (1848). Although Gaiser does not mention DeCandolle's variety in her discussion of the types of the various components of *L. graminifolia*, she does include it in the list of unquestioned synonyms. Since DeCandolle's variety antedates Gray's by twelve years, it would seem that a transfer is necessary, namely:

LIATRIS GRAMINIFOLIA (Walt.) Willd., var. **racemosa** (DC.), comb. nov., based on *Liatris spicata* γ *racemosa* DC. Prodr. 5: 130. 1836.—HASKELL VENARD, Atlanta, Georgia.

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THE GRAY HERBARIUM OF
HARVARD UNIVERSITY—NO. CLXIX

PART I. SOME IDENTITIES IN BREWERIA

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(Plates 1121–1129)¹

Disturbed by the fact that *Breweria Pickeringii* (Torr.) Gray rests upon a plant from southeastern North Carolina (Wilmington) which was originally described as having the central flower of each "aggregate" inflorescence sessile, whereas the plants of southern New Jersey, western Illinois and adjacent Iowa, and the Oklahoma-Texas region have them pedicelled, the senior author has borrowed from several of the larger American herbaria all the material which has passed as *B. Pickeringii*. The present notes summarize the results of our study of the assembled material from these strikingly disjunct areas and another region not generally included in the stated range. Before entering upon discussion of that species, however, it is important to clear the identities of some earlier described species in order that any references to them may not be misleading.

BREWERIA AQUATICA (Walt.) Gray, Syn. Fl. N. Am. ii¹. 217 (1878), rests nomenclaturally on *Convolvulus aquaticus* Walt. Fl. Carol. 94 (1788), our PLATE 1121, FIG. 1. It has also been called *Stylisma aquatica* (Walt.) Chapm. Fl. So. U. S. 346 (1860) and *Bonamia aquatica* (Walt.) Gray, Man. ed. 5: 376 (1867).

¹ The cost of engraving met through aid from Mr. BAYARD LONG.